National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP EDITOR

The National Republican

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PRIDAY STREET, STREET, OCTOBER 12 1977

THE Democratic speakers, in response to to the serenaders last night, exhibited their usual want of good taste by coarse and vulgar abuse of the Chief Magistrate of the mation. Freedom of speech is one thing. and tongue license and low blackguardism ere quite different things. When it is remembered that the men who last night characterized the President as an "usngrei were leaders in the parky that proposed and Samed the law that authorized the Electo ral Commission, which awarded him the election, by virtue of which he now exer cises his high office, it will be universally meeded that they should be the last per ons to accuse him of usurnation. But such occusation comes from them with much worse grace when it is accompanied, as in nstance, with the additional charge that he has simply carried out their own avorite Southern policy in his treatment of se Southern States whose votes secure

WE INSERT a very able and important letter this morning on the duties of the Clerk of the House in making up the roll of members. It should have appeared yesrday, but was inadvertently omitted in the make-up of the paper.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, as we ann yesterday morning, has closed his relations with the Philadelphia Press as its editor, and it has passed under the control of Mr. W. W. NEVIN, who was its editor-in-chief during the years 1574-75-76. Col. FORNEY is among the veteran journalists of this ers, and has done verman service in behalf of Republican principles. He was formerly Democrat, and with thousands of that arty became disgusted with its servility to nstitution of slavery, and allied himself and his great ability to the cause of Repub-Hean freedom. He has been a forcible and great principles of liberty, equality and justice, and an unflinching for to the cause and the men who attempted to overthrow the Government. The commendation "well ne, good and faithful servant," follows him into retiracy.

The Press now puts on a character of po-litical independence, which will no double enhance its future usefulness.

"Who Had Been Accused." "And then, thanks to the men of the South, whe had been accused of hestility to the Government he was peacefully inaugurated,"

This is what GEORGE WILLIAM CURTE anid at the meeting in New York on Wednes-day night when talking of the President He alluded, of course, to the Democratic members of the House from the South who refused to "fillibuster" and thus prevent the count. Mr. CURTIS was right in commending their patriotism. Whenever men display any unusual or unexpected good qualities they should be commended, and as patriotism was a new role for these gen-Hemen to play they should be compli-mented. Mr. Cuntis has nothing to say for the "patriotic fidelity" of the men of the North, Republicans or Deme erats, who stood up so manfully when the fierce storm was raging here last winter. and it was not needed that he should praise them, for most of them were patriotic by

But Mr. Curris omitted to speak well of one class, who certainly deserve to be conmidered when the election of last year is spoken of by Republicans. We mean the Southern Republicans, both white and black. If we remember rightly, scores and hundreds of these men gave their lives tha Republican principles might triumph and a Republican President be elected. Others the thousands, freely risked property lives and everything dear to man in secur ing that trimmph. Yet Mr. Curtis has no words of praise for "the patriotic fidelity" of these men, whose actions and sufferings made peasable that "patriotic fidelity" which he praises. But for the noble stand made by the Republicans of South Carolina and Lonisiana, there would have been no need the see, and which may bring fruits.

Administration, it is the first one they have been sincerely faithful to. It gives evibence of a change of heart which we are a sufficiently and the see, and which may bring fruits.

Administration is the first one they have been no need the constant of t ing that triumph. Yet Mr. CURTIS has no by the Kepublicans of South Carolina and been sincerely faithful to. It gives eviLonisiana, there would have been no need for an Electoral Commission. Gov. TILDEN gratified to see, and which may bring fruits would have been indisputably elected and efully inaugurated. With rifle clubs and peacefully inaugurated. With rifle clubs and bull-dozers threatening and committing every species of outrage; driven from their by the light of their burning homes and school-houses these ossible that President HAYES was "peace-Is it a part of the policy of the men to whom Mr. Curris talked and whom he represents, to ignore them, forget their services and sufferings, and leave them to the tender mercies and "natriotic idelity" of the men whom Mr. Curris now "delights to honor?"

We fear Mr. Curtis omitted a word in the and frown him into meek silence. sentence quoted, which, if it had been used would have more clearly expressed what he and his friends intend to say. He vice, and insists upon integrity, capacity said "who had been accused of hostility to and fidelity on the part of each and every the Government," and this was applied to man who serves this Government. Not only the Government. and this was applied to man who serves this tovernment. Not give a great stickler for economy in this, he is a great stickler for economy in the conduct of public affairs. For this he is to be greatly admired, and his loud professer from the South. Have they been only "necused of hostility to the Government?" Is there no evidence that should have inserted the word "talaety," of the period. His pharisaical professions and let his sentence read "who had been fasted" accused of hostility to the Governament." This would have been "conciliation." As it is, we fear that these gentlement will resent the imputation that they were "accused," and require an apology.

The solution is all that he is condemnated being the glory of this victory the losses sustained by others through incapacity and want found to be "at variance with them, then the solutions has been continued to be at variance with them, then the solutions has been continued to be at variance with them, then the solutions has been continued to be at variance with them, then the continued to be at variance with them, then the continued to be at variance with them, then the continued to be at variance with them, then the continued to be at variance with them, then the continued to be at variance with them, then the continued to be at variance with them, then the continued to the greater number of his warriers, closes the war of the Noz. For Gen. Milliss and the forement the greater number of his warriers, closes the war of the Noz Forces. To Gen. Milliss and the proventy of the forement the greater number of his warriers, closes the war of the Noz Forces. To Gen. Milliss and the chirch warriers, closes the the greater number of his warriers, closes the war of the Noz Forces. To Gen. Milliss and the Calversity of Wiscoustin, and the Cal

Homes and Employment. It is the province of man to earn his bre

by the sweat of his brow. He is brought into the world and finds spread out before him, to invite to effort, the earth in all its wealth of resource—the avenues of trade, manufactures and commerce, and the paths to science. This is the field from which man is to gain a support, and it can only be done, except in isolated cases, by the dint of toil. This is the lesson of life, though it is not always studied and made the guide of action. There is a large percentage idlers who seek a precarious living by their wits or other doubtful agencies, and become the lazaroni of the cities or the tramps of Mr. D. H. McCLELLAND is also authorized the country. The problem, what to do with this class, is yet to be settled, and challenges the attention and effort of th wisest of our philosophers and statesmen We would not be understood as contending that all those out of employment and idle are so from choice, for that would be un-just to a large class who would labor if they could get conployment, and who have been separated from it by misfortunes and cir-cumstances beyond their control. To the we have no reference in whe we say, beond the expression of the thought that

they are first entitled to sympathy and aid. We desire to call attention to that class who are denominated tramps, and who infest the city and country in idleness. We have been greatly surprised at recent staistics which show the number of this class this District and other sections of the country. The late report of Mr. GRIFFITH to the Maryland Prisoners' Association pre-sents some astonishing facts relating to the ramps in that State. It appears that the

almshouse of Cecil county received 4,000 tramps in the past year, the Carroll county almshouse 2,000, the Harford 2,500, Fred-erick 1,300, and in other counties on the Western Shore the proportion was also large.

Duty to society and the commonest principles of philanthropy demand that some provision should be made for this class, that their nomadic mode of living may cease and the community be relieved from the dread that attends their presence. Employment should be provided for the industrious, who are willing to toil, and invountary labor in houses of correction for the vicious, who prefer idleness and vice to honest labor for a livelihood. To this end the best efforts of the philanthropists and law-makers should be directed.

There is much land to be possessed and

land. It is not necessary to "go West" to find cheap and fertile soil to invite the toll of the husbandman. Let these lands be purchased and the waste places made to out of employment. Under such a policy the sum of human presperity and happiness would be greatly enlarged. The enter prise is worth an effort seriously and deter ninedly made. The initiative is already being taken. There is an association yet in its infancy which looks to this erd. It is known as the Viticultors' Co-operative As-sociation, and has for its object the combination of capital and labor, so as to form a as mental culture, based upon the true principles of political economy. Its early aim is the scientific cultivation of grape in Virginia. It holds its meetings on each Tuesday evening at 8 colored at 8 colored as properly as a scientific cultivation of promuting the efficiency of the child service. co-operation for mutual industrial as well as mental culture, based upon the true prinday evening at 8 o'clock at 517 F street, corner of Sixth street, northwest, where its principles and aims are intelligently dis ussed. This may be regarded as a pioneer association, but kindred associations relating to the general industries of the country are until the vacant amble lands of very State in the South shall be occupied by industrious communities, established under favorable circumstances of self protection, and where the idler who desires to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow will find mple field for honorable and productive toil. In this way employment can be found by the willing toiler. On the other hand, those who are tramping the cities and coun-try, leading vicious instead of industrious ives, should be picked up and consigned to reformatory institutions, where labor can be forced from them. This is a great question, and challenges the best wisdom and efforts of every philanthropist and weilwisher of mankind to solve the problem of employment and homes for all the American people.

Mr. Curtis an Economist.

The Cooper Institute meeting has trans pired, and its originators and engineers have used their best endeavors to magnify themselves, to say nothing of what they have done to sustain the Administration. For all this we heartily commend them. They gratified to see, and which may bring fruits worthy of all commendation. We believe, worthy of all commendation. We believe, however, that the great mass of those present understood very little of the real nai-ma that prompted the gathering.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was not only among the instigators of the meeting, but was assigned the leading part in the play. Southern Republicans stood by their principles, and their "partiotic fidelity" made it. He had been a delegate to the State convenience of the Sta tion. In that role he challenged an encounally inaugurated." Why does Mr. CURTIS ter in which he suffered merited chastisement. Suffering from that affliction he has made the country vocal with his sighs and moans ever since, until some of his friends proposed as a salve to his gaping wounds a public meeting, at which he could ventilate his griefs without the presence of New York's great Senator to rebuke his arrogance

> Mr. CURTIS is the incarnation of civil service reform. He is a veteran in that ser-

the Government for the purpose of preju-dicing the late administration, Mr. CURTS forgot to tell his hearers that the work in that bureau had fallen off under a diversion o private enterprise. But admitting for argument s. .e that arty per cent of the force was retained without real need of their services, the employees were of a on undue force was kept at work from any uch consideration, but in view of his pratices as a civil service reformer, Mr. Curris is the last man, in view of his own record, to prate so glibly about "an enormous sa-ing to the public Treasury."

The following from the Utien Observer of September 29 will tell the public how sincerely, how deeply, Mr. Curris is distressed over anything like extravagance in Government expenditures, especially when

to verificate, expenditure, expendity when the money goes into his own pocket:

One of the declarations of the Republican convention at Rochester demands that "compensation for official service should be fair and just, but in no case excessive." By the light of this resolution the following little bill will seem to plain men as very extraordinary, and will seem to plain men as very extraordinary, and will seem to plain men and the following little bill will seem to plain men as very extraordinary, and will seem to plain men as very extraordinary, and will seem to now on file in the following is a conv of a voucher now on file in

Mr. CURTE' ARXIVEY to have the platform amended. The following is a copy of a voucher now on file in the Treasury Department:

The United States of Massinarous, July 11, 1871.

The United States of Americas—
For Intercept WILLIAM CURTER—
For Live and WILLIAM CURTER—
For promoting efficiency in civil arxive to the promoting efficiency in civil approved.

Approved.

Georgie WILLIAM CURTER Chairman.

The following are the indersen

(First Auditor's Office, July 12, 1871,

It. W. Marion,

(First Comptroller's Office, July 14, 1871,

the above sum to T. J. House, disbursiGroune William Cristia,

CURTES, not willing to await the efectuate

of the Department, "made over "his bit into

tabling click, and, receiving the money fro
word humes.

mission for primarical civil service.

Approved:

George William Certis, Chairman.

Such devotion as this to the principles of conomy and reform calls for no further

he stated at \$10.-Aution.

There must be some mistake about that paragraph. They do not allow Canadian priests to marry young men, or, for that matter,

A compressionment calls attention to the false economy of Congress in providing for the fire and police, departments of this District, and illustrates his points by reference to the destruction caused by the Patent Office fire. The expense involved by this fire would have gone very far towards paying a police and fire department that might have prevented this loss entirely, or at least have gone very far in its mitigation. We think several lessons may be learned from the recent conflavration. First all watchmen in the public buildings and members of the police force and of the fire de-partment should be soler, discreet and vigilant men. This, as a preventive measure. The numbers of these forces should be increased so that each member may have proper and regu-lar hours for rest and recreation. Then these ferres should be so well paid as to secure the requisite degree of talent in their composition. and liberat visc.
District appropriations.

THE army and mavy are either good for nothing, and should be disbanded as superflui-ties, or they are worth cherishing and culti-vating to the highest degree as means of preventing and repelling invasion by foreign preventing and repeting arrasson of streng Powers, and protecting our property and lives on the high seas, and to serve as suclei for the formation of large active forces in time of danger. And yet a Democratic House that pretended to pride itself upon its especial icalousy of the rights of the people refused to appropriate the money necessary to meet the regular pay of the army and navy. The offi-cers and men who are expected to lay down their lives at any assent for the protection of the people have been for months without pay notwithstanding that the people have paid their taxes and the money has been lying idle in the Treasury. These same Democratic members have been filling the land with their clamors about the scarcity of funds in circulation as the cause of the prevailing hard times. That circulation would have been increased several millions if they had performed their duties in the matter of making the appropria-

capture of his camp and lodges, in which were the greater number of his warriors, closes the war of the Nex Perces. To Gen. Miles and

there may be a question raised as to the try many valuable lives, and the shadow of honesty of his mind and purpose.

We flud, in the course of his remarks, an arraignment of the Bureau of Printing and "Charge them, boys!" will ring in the ears of "Cha Engraving of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the Treasury Department as being guilty of gross extravagance. He says:

Why, fellow-eithers, you do not know—no man knows who has not looked narrowly into this subject—the extent of the perfection, the danger, that prevails among us. Do I speak extravagantly? Why, roll ow within two days I was turning over the report of an investigating committee, appointed in the Treasury, soon after this Administration came into power, to examine into the state of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, in Washington, and before they had carried on their investigating commonths they discovered that fifty per cent. of the employees in that institution might readly be dispensed with, with an enormous saving to the public Treasury.

In this unfair onslaught was a hourse, a limited of the five days' fighting and the surrender of the five days' fighting and the surrender of the Indian force. ilspensed with with an enormous saving to the suble Treasury.

In this unfair onslaught upon a bureau of the Government for the surrender the Government for the surrender the Indian force.

MILES ahead of Howard,
How. Levir Maish, of York, Pa., is at Wilard's.
SENATOR CONKLING is expected here this
morrhum.

JOSEPH DORSEY, of Barnum's hotel, was in own yesterday. GEN. MILES should give Gen. Howard an in-eduction to Chief Joseph.

reduction to Chief Joseph.

REV. HENRY M. STORMS arrived from Glasow Wednesday in the steamer Devonia.

GEN. Novres is making a good deal of himelf at Parislan banquets.—("himpo Times.") EDWARD GRANVILLE ELIOT, third Earl of Germans, is dead. He was seventy-nine years

REV. E. WILLIAMS, of Rahway, N. J., will be called as paster to the new Reformed Episcopa church here. SECRETARY SHERMAN has returned to Washigton, and was on duty at the Treasury Depart ent yesterday.

A son of Senator Blaine has been electeresident of the Memorial Dining Hall Association

BALLEY writes his jokes in the Danburgemetery. That's what gives them their funny-res Hon. A. H. BUCKNER, of Mo.: Hon. J. W. tone of Mich., and Hon. J. D. Atkins, of Tenn. re at the Matropolitan.

KING GELEL, of Dahomey, is about to send in embassy to England to see with what sort of a lation he has just made a treaty. No GOVERNMENT clerk went home to Iowa cycle, but lows went Republican. This ought to e an example for Ohlo-next time.

e an example for Ohlo—next time.

REPRESENTATIVES D. W. AIKEN, of S. C.

savid Rea, of Mog. A. H. Hamilton, of Ind., and A.

CAPT. JOHN M. HICKEY, of Columbia, Tenu,
in the city. He is a prominent contostant for
the position of Doorkeeper of the House. the position of Boorkeeper of the House,

Mr. Dalhymple, the great Minnesotz
farmer, cultivates 20% acres of land. He raises
bothing but wheat. His profits this year will be

THE woman-hating military critic of the inclinial Tisses accounts for the Turkish successes spling that in Turk who has half a dosen wives ught to know how to fight."

ugant to know now to fight."

VIGE PRINGEDENT WINELERS left, Malone on Verlaceday for New York, where he will remain a say or, two he first proceeding to Washington. He sexpected here on Saturday.

HINNEY T. WILSON, of Kentucky, has arrived in the city, and will prose his claims as a cambrate for Dourkeeper of the Hulter if Mr. Adams hould fall to receive the Chrischip. CAPT. W.M. TORIN, of San Autonio, Texas, is the Fishit. The Captain is an applicant for the mind States marshability of Western Texas, and is a of the most popular men in the State. CHIEF ENGINEER R. L. HARRIS has been

RICHARD LAMBERT, Washington corr pendent of the San Francisco Escalag Ivel, has arrived at the Imperial from California, in fine wealth and spirits, to engage in the Congressional

for services rendered on the exact time.

for services rendered on the occasion of the

of Anvers, and MacMahon for brilliant con
ring the sieze. Trie. [Loudon] Academy in announcing Mr.
sayard Taylor's forthroming work on German
terature, says: "We have no one in England at
Il comparable to Mr. Taylor in German, and espe-ially Schiller and Gorthe, literature."

may schiller and Gothe. Herature."

Mosses P. Handy, the associate editor of the histolighta Trace, is here, doing the specials for nat partial. Mr. Handy is one of the shining shis in the young journalem of this country, tany of the best-written stricles that appear in secolumn of the Traces are from his jeen and rains. It is to be regretted that he is not to remain with us all the whiter, as he soon returns to be editorial dottes in Philadelphia.

GEN. BUTLER, writing from Boston, October

Mit. and A. V. Bobe, Md.
go House, J. Ho. Byraces Davis, Say Prancisco;
k Passes, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Somes, city A. J.
g. Hou, Leopold Morse, B. K. Somes, city A. J.
g. Hou, Leopold Morse, B. Solor, W. Weidings, N. Y. House, Frank Jeine, J. Colo N. H. Win,
k. g. N. Borst, and Hon. P. McCleskey, C. M. Bayed, P. T. Bonch, N. V. House, W. F. Slemmons, A.
Larbod, A. A. Henry W. Davide and Wei-Poston,
H. H. Bon char, Ohior Samuel F. Prince and
Wor. Zelies and wife, Philas, Nationa Cole and

H. Gurdani, A.S., Jenry W. Daniel and Wis. Posters and with Man. H. H. Bandine, Ohio, Sectoral F. Perices and with M. Daniel. Station Cole and with M. List Science, Vanny, Tennas Section Cole and with M. List Science, Vanny, Tennas Section Cole and With M. List Science, Vanny, Tennas Sect. Hon. J. Mott. Science, J. Mott. M. List Science, Vanny, Tennas Sect. Hon. J. Mott. North, Yardhina Hon. W. A. J. Sparier, Hills ook Hon. With, McKuliny and wife, W. M. Gebrar, Ohio, P. J. Per of Moroer, Par. W. H. Sevinas, Throwborne, R. J. List School, J. List Schoo

THE ROLL OF THE HOUSE. Letter from Hon, Edward McPhe

EDITOR NATIONAL REPURINGAN, Oct. 10, 1877.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPURINGAN: You refer in your paper of this day to the general powers of the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the inv to make up the roll, and to the action of the Forty-first Congress on that subject during my incumbancy of the elerkehip. On that point lose to say in explanation a few words. In the nature of things, the action of the Cork. In the nature of things, the action of the Cork gress is no exceedingly delicate duty. For a long period of time there was no law regulating its exercise. One was finally made in 1853, and amended in 1857, which

In 187, which

PRESCRIBES AND LIMITS THE FOWER

of that officer. His duty is to make a roll of the
Representatives elected and place thereon they
whose credentials show that they serve regularly
elected in accordance with the laws of their States

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from two persons, each claiming to be Governor, 1
declined to decide between them and rejected

the question. The ground of such action is that in
this duty the Clerk does simply an administrative

act. He cannot assume judicial powers because,
among other reasons, he has no means of investigating and secretaining the facts on which a judg
ment would increasarily be based. Hence, he as

cer. In exercising this power I has frequently de
clined to accept credentials from persons of one
party as the other.

The roll having been made. I held it, as made, to

to the legal roll. I declined to entertain motions PRESCRIBES AND LIMITS THE POWER

illied to accept creditions reun persons of our arty as the other.

The roll laveing been made, I held it, as made, to so the legal roll. I declined to entertain motions or "correct" it on the eround that such correction is in the nature of "other tousines," and the law of in the roll of the dearly implies that previous in the substantial of the speaker and the avesaring in of

NESS."

Orrection of the roll is in the nature of "other throws," and the Clerk held that as a question of for the House always had its remedy. If it fell it the action of the Clerk in any given case was lawful, or partisant, or arbitrary, or unjust, it had power to vote down the mution to proceed in a Speaker, which and would necessarily increase the entire through the control of the control of the clerk which and would necessarily increase the control of the contro

the nower to vote fown the motion to proceed in olect a Speaker, which act would necessarily involve the cutertainment of a desired motion to correct. On no occasion, however, during my Clerkship, did the House take action, and the roll as originally made stood.

In the Forty-first Congress there was considerable excliencest growing out of the contest between Exclinents growing out of the contest between Newton districts and the Georgia and Louisland with the Congress of the Speaker of the Speake

The Democratic victory in Ohio grows bigger and bigger. Mr. Bishop's majority already ex-seeds 21,000, and will, it is thought, reach 28,000 The Democratic majority in the Legislature is over-whelming, outnimbering their opponents, as they do almost two to one. It is worthy of note by those scape who insist, that it is because of the Presi-dente seathern, policy that in lows, where that policy is supposed, to be exceedingly unpopular, and where the State convention refined to indorse it the Republican majority is 10,000 greater than that of the last "off" year.

it the Republican majority is 10,000 greater than that of the last "off" year. Into of the last "off" year. Into the last "off" year days mean anything, or politicians know what they are about when they are drawing them in, the sweeping Democratic victory in Obio is not a thing to make the Obio Republicans particularly unhappy. When we set repard to the most important issues considered in them the Democratic simply emphasized the demands of their antaquoists. The silver question, for example, is one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent, of these borness, On this question the Republicans demanded the "remonetisation of silver," coupling, their demand with the United States should undertake to bring about universal bi-metalism and to keen the new silver dollar of the United States in equirpole with the gold dollar. The lemocrate plumply demanded "the passage of a law which shall restore either to to monetary power," declared against "intriner confidence of the resumption act."

Prom the Trace.

The comments supplied from Washington only complicate the follows and mysteries of the Ohio election. If the result occasions no surprise in the Administration circles, why was principle saccificed with no clew of averting it? If it is traccable to causes which have gradually acquired strength sofficient to make it investigate. With the Republican menage and the control of the c

upon the honest appreciation of long-tried friends.

Much the larger part of this indifference among the Republicans must be attributed to the President's Southern policy. Of all the inducences which have contributed to the defeat, this is the most potent. The vectorans of the Westlern, Reserve field the contributed of the Contributed to the Contributed Contributed to the Section of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Contributed Con pounder of their views, continue to vote for their rown camindates. Considering the subject only as one of principle, the President may refuse to be swayed by pertian predibetions, even though the swayed by pertian predibetions, even though the thority, he exercises. If the South evinced its sympathy with him by sharing his non-partisan bleas of duty, the sensitiveness of Northern Republicans world be materially abated. The consess soins, however, are as yet all on one side, and the publicans are divided in consequences. What the division may amount to a few more deteats will enable all of us to understand.

division may amount to a few more defeats will enable all of us to understand.

From the Herothi.

Of course President Hayes and his friends will make light of the they people may at attempt to explain it away but other people may not be quite plain it away but other people may not be quite of their mind. The public will received that Mr. Hayes made a circuit through his own State in one of his late journeys, and had a series of great overhous that secretary Sherman delivered an elaborate appeals at Manhefuld in debuce of the President's policy; and subsequently wives an urgent letter licens should carry the State in this election. Had been as great as that achieved by the Democrate, everybody knows that President laves, Socretary Sherman, and all the supporters of the new policy would have claimed it as a valuable indurement beliffle the result, now that the fifthe election, has gue as strongly the other way, its a mere salve or plaster applied to a paintin wound. These gentlement cannot be permitted to swall themselves of the artifice, "beads I win, tails you lose." As they would have claimed a victory in Oho as an infinitement of the Admiratration, it would be defeat tooks a great deal like a robota. They cannot have it both ways. Unless their failure to carry the State is a reduce three would have been no justification for claiming the success which they hoped as an approved.

The Freedmen's Hospital. Washington, Oct. 8, 1877. Editor Republican: You have been mis

informed, poubably by some partisan or retainer of the accused surgeon to charge of the Fredmen's hospital, responting my antecedents and the altega-tions that it have been "on several occasions in the District jail" at a couvict is a groundless

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Finance The sub-treasury balances in New York yesterds vers: Gold, \$102,772,283 by surrency, \$43,283,078.54. The

Missouri Mo. & St. Jo Louisiana s'a do, new do. new 30 Continued of Continu

Contract And Printed Lake Shore, of Joseph.

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BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm@middling, 115 BALTMONN, Oct. II.—Cutton firm@mhdding, 11468
115-cc. stacks and firm, dermand fair unchanged.
Words—Stouthern squids and stead; Western sortice and lower Southern red, good to prince, \$1.666-120, to, analyse, \$1.666-120, to, analyse, \$1.666-120, to, analyse, \$1.668-120, to, analyse, \$1.681-120, western steamer \$1.20; to, No. 2, whiter red, \$1.61, November, \$1.48, b.d. do, No. 3 winder red, \$1.61, November, \$1.48, b.d. do, No. 3 winder red, \$1.61, November, \$1.68, b.d. do, No. 3 winder red, \$1.61, November, \$1.68, b.d. do, No. 3 winder red, \$1.61, tower, \$1.60, tower, \$

16. Provisions firm. Pork. 913. Bulk Messts—Shoulders, Provisions firm. Pork. 913. Bulk Messts—Shoulders, Provisions for the Association of the Boson—Shoulders, Proj. Gener in strice, 952. House, Provision of the College States of the Coll

ing or Wester in the grade, seasons.

Petroleum offic crude, seasons.

Couffice doll and nominal.

Whicky doll at \$4.115.

Stong ranks at \$55.0

Recepting Flour, 1,500, wheat, \$4,000 corn, 45,500

Recepting Flour, 1,500, wheat, \$4,000 corn, 45,500

Recepting Flour, 1,500, wheat, \$4,000 corn, 45,500

Cultur caster, uplants, 111/c.

Cultur caster, uplants, 111/c. sein, 2,800, rpc, 30. Sulpinents—Wheat, Tr,000, com., Mon., Mon., Volume, C. H., Cotton carler, uplands, 1140, Cortans, 1140, L., Sales, L., Shi baise. Cornollaided net receipts, excits, Esperia-Great Bettaln, 2,306, France, Loss Contine to 3,300. From relative in inverse favor; prices unchanged, Esperia-Great Bettaln, 2,306, France, Loss Contine to 3,300. From relative in the section of the property of the section of the

No. 2: 20% for Kanssa and high mixed; the for yellow Vesters.

Outs unchanged; fair inquiry.
Hay shouly at histage for shipping.
Hays inevy at histage for shipping.
Hays inevy at histage for shipping.
Hays inevy at histage for shipping.
New York.
Office Rich outset and steady; cargosa quoted at 166
Singer gride at \$5,000 for fair to good ordining. Retined unchanged.
Moisses-indicting from the to good ordining. Retined unchanged.
Petroleum dull and heavy: crude, six; refined, lie.
Tatlow steady at 75,001 lies, but for apirits.
Torrpenting excited and higher; Nixe for apirits.
Fork quick, and steady; new mess, \$14.50 prime
from \$1.500.

rpentine excited and higher; Maje for spirits, ge unchanged, rik quiet and stondy; new mess, \$14.5k prim a \$15.7k \$10.70.

figured. Rest bams dull, of lower, closing more steady; prime steady of 1.1%; closing at \$3.15.

the "Choice steady, seeming at \$3.15.

the "Choice steady, seeming to prime, meet muthanged."

Butter - Choice steady. Choose firm at faithe for con Lineeri onchanges. Whisky steady at \$1.124. Freights to Liverpool uncha

COLLENS.—On Westnessley, October 15, 1877, Jony Coulties, accel skirts-five years. The relatives and returns of the family are respect to the country of the second of the family are respect of clock, from his late resistance. No all of street north

west,
EATON.—At the residence of A. W. Eaton, Mount
Pleasant, B. C. detribut in, 1877, Karrie E. Farow,
solution in the superior of A. W. and C. S. Baton, in the
Fuserial at residence of A. W. Eaton, at 2 o'clock
this aftermost.

The resonance of A. W. Eston, at 2 o'clock this afterions, at 4 o'clock this afterions, (4 AUDEMAR — At about 2 s, m. October 11, 1677, Mary Flax sure if a Polya at s, ared fifty-nine years. Functal to take place from the late resolutions of the street northwest, at 2 o'clock to the afterion. WEIDEM—On October 12, 167, at 9 o'clock a m, Romt Latzky, belowed at unther of Philip II, and Lands Jane Weber, agod two years and ten months. Functal to take place through the light at 4 o'clock p. m., Pricode and acquisintances are in-4.4 by attention.

UNDERTAKERS. R. W. BARKER

Cabinetmaker and Undertaker.

NO. 61 ELEVENTH STREET N. W., #2" Hodies Embalmed and prepared for transports

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FOR SALE -A FINE DOUBLE HOUSE IN THI model floathenable pair of the city, eightern is own all modern improvements. Let fifty best treat. Two story brick craims. No. 1401 5 streat, between Four-terath and Phiesinth streets. R.E. MILLS, out 54: FOR SALE CHEAP—A PRENCH-BUILT LAN-dau, in perset order to be seen at McDermutt a true. A great buryan is efferted. ALEX. B. BILLER BER., of the other series. POR SALE—A PARE OF CHESTNUT-SORREL carriage horse, a not and good to every re-spect, with horsewin re-scilent condition. Apply to A R. SHEPHERD, 467 Twildhelmer. 001055

DRESS TRIMMINGS. IN ELEGANT VARIETY

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AND CORNER SEVENTH AND A STREETS multi-if Warmington D.C. THE JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

OF THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE and to do all kinds of mercantile printle but de f / competition.

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Now BE THE TIME TO SELL! LADIES,

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS to the new house, No. 122 Garren, between Thir-teenth and P. uricenth, il mosters may represent and are y farmished. One square of William's Eight and Riggs Holeis.

and flage Rotels. One square of William's Eshill
FOR RENT,—IN THE PRIVATE HOUSE NO.
hardeemer between the progression of the flage.
However, the form of the progression of the flage.
However, the form of the flage of the flage.
FOR RENT,—ELBGANTLY FURNISHED
For all the flage of the flage of the flage.
For all the en and affiltered. Principal line of street care pass mar the door.

CEN MEMBERS AV.

street cars pass near the door. Oct-15-7.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—FOR RENT, at 108 Ferres optimized, the rooms on salte, beautifully fittylabed, on second finer. Its class obliging. But from the remarks, with the class obliging. But from the rooms of FOR RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOODS, enauth or single, all modern conveniences, nivele family, with or without board. Apply 48 Turied stream horithwest. FOR RENT, FURNISHED, TWO SUITES OF rooms, on first and second floor, with or without fourly, altitude for members of Congress or others, altitude for members of Congress or others, altitude for members of Congress or others, called a square from Patent and Post Offices.

FOR RENT-ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE occupied the last three sensions by Senator Legan; A BACK PARLOR FOR RENT-ON DELA-ware avenue, between D and C streets northeast two squares from Capitol. 43. ware avenue, hetween two squares from Capitol.

823 AND 825 VERMONT AVENUE OPTOFor rest, with bearing the Arlington hotel—
For rest, with bearing the Arlington from a
suite of two or three house in first-class in all remerous wishing to hold receptions also, But recent
on second foor. The house in first-class in all remercic location unexceptionable, and accessible to
solidate. The principal lines of street curs.

POR RENT—113 MARYLAND AVENUE NORTHmost Senators and members of Congress cap

FOR RENT—A DE-IRABLE PARLOR AND chamber in a delightful location, convenient to care; suitable for member or Senator; 125 Massachussita avenue.

FOR REST VERY DESIRABLE DOUBLE CAPT OF A NO. JULY M STORT DOTHWEST OF STREET NORTHWEST FA Note of THREE ROOMS, on second floor handsomely furnished; back roots and chosels at lached, William two squares of the Imperial, Ebblit and William's, Stutable fire a sociation of Representative. Rest moderate, Alm, two well furnished from the roots. 491 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE BETWEEN a mit furies el Parior and selectro m on tradition to the furies el Parior and Between on the form on the furies el Parior and Between on the form on the furies and the form on the furies and the fur

476 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NEAR TO disperse of the street northwest. Very large communicating per or to real, will formulated, and in excel-FOR RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE
for a member of Congress, in a central locality,
licet low. No. 10 Gram Place. FURNISHED ROOMS—AT RE INDIANA AVE-

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the Ebblit, single or on suite. 913 M STREET NORTHWEST-FOR RENT, single all modern conveniences; southern exposure one of the best localities in the city.

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Ploor, communicating hall, both room, hot and
and cold water; also, other hisely furnished rooms and
100 start it street northwest.

FOR RENT—NICELY PURNISHED SUFFES OF ROOMS at 100 International Conference on the Con 387 C STREET RORTHWEST —FIVE HANDBOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on suite
or single: southers; expente. Educate house, with
choserful grounds, within inclusiours. Because give
and required. Heard if desired.
2, D. CORRE.

N EW FURNISHED ROOMS AND FIRST CLASS.
Nable board at Mrs. Frank Ardina, 1996. P.
septo-line N Table board at Mrs. septo-imstreed.

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Withington has been on terry that pleasures and as a continuous transfer or the control of the c

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FOR REST. FURNISHED HOUSES, delightfully located, and new several time HOUSES, delightfully located, and new several time HOUSES, delightfully located, and of thingrees or by the year, all givens ranging from \$100 to \$500 per month, to private binnings only.

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476 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NEAR 1476 BESTI STATE BEST STATE OF THE COMP BOOK OF THE COMP BOOK OF THE STATE OF TH

WANTS.

WANTED-EOARDERS AT SELD STREET DETREET DETREET DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF